NO. 84

ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C., FRIDAY. OCTOBER 18, 1918.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

TIME FOR NEGOTIATION IS ALL PAST

If Germany Has Accepted or Is Willing to Accept the Conditions of Peace As Laid Down Heretofore She Must Begin By Laying Down Her

Washington, October 11.-President Wilson has answered Germany's proposal with a decis not only fulfills the expectations of supporters of his diplomacy, but also dispels the fears of those who predicted he would substitute victories at arms with defeats at diplomacy.

No pence with kaiserism! Autocracy must go! No armistice can even be thought of while Germany continues her atrocities on land and sea; one cannot be considered unless it is fully dictated by the Allied commanders in the field in such terms as absofutely provided safeguards and guarenters that Germany's part will not be a scrap of paper.

This in a few words is the president's answer.

If it does not bring a capitulation which may be more than uncondition al surrender. Allied diplomats and American officers believe it may cause a revolution in Germany. Beyond question it speaks for the

entente Allies as well as the United The dispatch of the president's reply was followed by the issue of this

formal statement at the White House by Secretary Tumulty: "The government will continue send 250,000 men with their supplies

every month and there will be no relaxation of any kind." Quite outside of the formal phrase of a diplomatic document that was President Wilson's word to the world

that he had no thought of stopping the fighting at this stage. The senate chamber rang with applause of senators as the president's answer was read a few minutes after it had been announced at the state department. Senator Lodge, the president's chief critic in his course until today, issued a statement expressing his gratification at the president's decision. Opinion at the capitol and throughout official Washington was

unanimously in approval. The official note which will conve the president's decision to the German government, and more important to the German people, was delivered by Secretary Lansing to the charge of the Swiss legation who has been acting as the intermediary. It was given out publicly by Mr. Lansing at the state department at 6 o'clock this

The text of President Wilson's answer to Germany follows:

evening.

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in h address to the congress of the United States on the 5th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matter which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the Allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armles of the United States and of the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also the judgment and decision of the Al-

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they still per-

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats ton destruction which has always tion and desolation are being continhorror and with burning hearts.

It is necessary also, in order that there may be no possibility of misun derstanding, that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the terms of peace which the German gov ernment has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of combinations without the league and about Freedom, but many a time it is

"It is as follows: The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world: or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.' The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation to alter it. The president's hand, and the food administrator

German people themselves. The pres ident feels bound to say that the whole goods of peace will, in his judg nent depend upon the definiteness and President Makes Plain Reply to Ger- the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in thi undamental matter. It is indispensa de that the governments associate minst Germany should know beyone peradvanture with whom they ar

> The president will make a separate to the royal and imperial gov ament of Austria-Hungary." "Accept, sir, the renewed assuran my high consideration,

"Robert Lansing." (Signed) Mr. Frederick Ocderlin, charge d'affaires, ad interim, in charge of Ger man interests in the United States.

WRECK OF THE OTRANTO.

Survivors of Transport Had Terribl Fight for Life.

Island of Islay, Scotland, October 1 (By the Associated Press).-A British enormous masses in many deep gullies on this savage shore. Only by much aborious and systematic work can the bodies be removed from the wreckage and it may be several weeks before the task is completed. Other bodies are imprisoned in rocky inlets and great beds of kelp or tanglewood, as the isanders term it. The Otranto went to pieces on great

rocks a mile out, almost at the very entrance to Machir bay, where sandy like this. beach might have offered a haven to the disabled transport. A year ago a small steamer stranded in a storm on that beach intact without the loss of a single life. Here over a hundred bod es came ashore and were recovered easily.

The storm which raged at the time of the loss of the Otranto was so terriblethat wreckage was carried by huge waves over the cliffs a quarter of a mile inland. It is regarded as a miracle that anybody escaped, yet with one or two exceptions the twenty survivors who reached Islay shore showed little ffect of their fearful ordeal.

Sergeant Macdonald, a husky Illinoi oy, was hurled by a giant comber into one of the deepest rocky ravines among grinding timbers, broken boxes and portions of the Otranto's cargo. He clin bed out with scarcely a scratch and with strength so unimpaired that he was able to help two others get beyond the reach of the pursuing waves Private Robert F. Shawd of Leba-

non, Pa-, had a still more remarkable experience. According to Shawd, two of his brothers were on the Tuscania and both were saved. They wrote erging him to learn to swim. "If I had not taken their advice," Shawd declartried to jump from the Otranto to the destroyer, but fell into the sea. Eventually he was thrown up on Islay. Several survivors say the cotton col-

lar of their life preservers saved them from fatal blows by pieces of wreck- it age and they believe if the heads of According to the figures compiled

here Sunday and carefully checked with ; rmy records the total loss of life as a result of the disaster to the transport Otranto is 527.

These figures represent one Amerian officer, Second Lieut, Bernie H. Coffman of Robinson, Ill., 356 American troops, 164 of the Otranto's officers and crew and six members of the lage with invitations to the services. I crew of a French fishing boat.

Up to tonight 266 bodies had been recovered. Only two were found to day as the result of a change in the sea. The two bodies found today were of an American soldier and a chief petty officer of the Otranto. The undentified dead include two Asiatics. The work of recovering the remain-

ing bodies of victims of the disaster washed on the shore of Islay island is extremely difficult owing to the rugged coast and the tons of wreckage which till every crevice in the rocks.

Wilson's Terms of Peace .- The fol lowing from recent addresses by Pres ident Wilson would leave the impres sion that there can be no peace excep upon a basis of the complete surrer der of the Germans, without conditions, so far as they are concerned:

"We all are agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bar gain or compromise with the govern ments of the central powers, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deat with other gov ernments that were parties to this struggle at Brest-Litovsk and Buch-arest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not inten justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principles but force and their own interest. We cannot 'come to erms' with them. They have made t impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who have forced this war upon us who have forced this war upon us We do not think the same thoughts

just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.
"Second—No special or separate in-

group of nations can be made the ba-sis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common in-"Third-There can be no leagues or

"Fourth-And more especially, there

no employment of any form of econ- a freedom to choose between two alomic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by ex-clusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the league of nations whole world has come to the harvest means of discipline and control ments and treaties of every kind must duly warned all along the way, that

has hitherto controlled the German ation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German with an excessive supply of sugar on

CLOSING OF THE CHURCHES Strange Event Must Have a Deep

Meaning. BELPFUL MEDITATIONS BY A MINISTER

Meaning to All Mankind In General and to Every Individual In Partic-

By Rev. J. E. Mahaffey.

How strange it all seems this holy, unny. Sabbath day. No sound of ringing church bells send forth their pealing chimes. The doors are closed and all above the vacant pews deep silence eigns supreme. No gathering multiudes invade the sacred grounds. No waiting congregation looks out for tardy pastor delayed by faulty spark-plug or punctured tire, nor listens with enraptured soul, to swelling anthems of move the Otranto wreckage, piled in the choir. The pipe organ in the city church, like the hand organ in the little brown churen in the wild wood, is clent on this ideal autumn Sabbath. alike deserted. No flutter of auto is heard, save now and then as the hurrying, over-worked doctor speeds forth to visit his own and the patients of others who are gone, or the hearse makes its way to the cemetery. Never before in our history was there a day is his also. All of its paths must be nor poverty in all the world; there

What does it mean? This unusual break in the course of things? These thousands of churches with doors clostors, teachers and singers silent? Their members at home, save now and then one "walks over" to see how his neighbor is. For even the phone in to be used in emergency. What does

it mean? After indulging a little while these meditations, I walked out to the church and finding the Bible lying on the pulpit, my eye fell on these words: Would to God ye could bear with me little in my folly; and indeed bear with me." So, I am asking the editor and his readers to bear with me in undertaking to offer some answers that come in response to the foregoing question. First of all, out of this scene of si-

im God." Many of us had almost forgotten about God, or were not duly impressed with his importance. Amid the noise and hurry of this busy life we had almost come to think that God and his way might be dispensed with. Many had their own ideas (and boasted of it), about how to use God's holy thought they could go to church or but the door is shut. The sheriff says must remain shut until further orders. So there are millions of people tected many others probably would if they wanted to. And that reminds d by the bodies found. The concent one that hath not (used properly day of the same month that Columbus ing: 1 will arise and go to my Father.

what is coming to pass. Opportunities wasted are being taken away. Many will never enter a church again. Others may have the opportunity later. What will they do with it? Some years ago I conducted a meeting in a nearby mill town of 800 people. I hired the best organist and

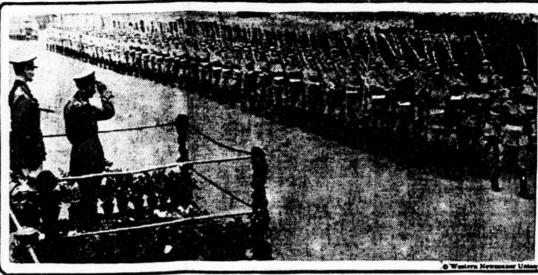
singer I could get and posted the vilthought the little chapel would not hold the people. The music was unusually good. Some said the preaching also was good, but the largest attendwind, which now is blowing strongly ance we had out of that 800 popula off shore, and, according to scafaring tion was 67. They were occupied with men, may sweep the bodies far out to other things at night, and like some of old, they said: "What have we to do with church and worship and preaching? What have we to do with Jesus Why art thou come hither to torment us before the time? We are not expected to die now. We will attend church later."

But some of them misfigured "th time", and because of the very things they persisted in doing instead of going to church, two men met each other on the street a few days later and one began firing. The other fell, and seeing that he was getting up and draw ing his pistol, the first ran upon him, ook the pistol from the wounded man. rushing him to the earth and holding him down, he emptied that pistol into his expiring body. Then he walked off holding up the empty pistols, one in each hand, saying to the policeman: "Don't let anybody hurt me-Don't let

anybody hurt me." And thus over 700 his cloak to come in, and I see things people were partly to blame for it. But listening again, I hear another note of the answer to this question God says: "I will be exalted among the heathen. " Ah, that is it. Go ye into all the world. But men said, "We will not go to save. It costs too much to send a missionary with a 30-cent Bible and pay him \$900 a year, and there's no sense in it any way. We have heathen at home. Yes, my friend, but how comes it that we have heathen at home? Have we no Bible? No churches? No preaching? No Sabbath schools to go to? We certainly must carry to others no less than we have ourselves, whether we use them or not and whether they use them or

not. It is not for us to figure who will or who will not. But men persisted in saying they would neither send nor go to save the heathen. Now they must go to kill, and my, how it costs. Look at the cost in money. Two billion dollars a month alliances or special covenants and un-derstanding with the general and is the estimate for the United States common family of the league of na-alone next year. But look at the cost in blood, in tears, in broken hearted parents and children. We talk much ternatives. Do this and live. Do the time of its own sowing, having been be made known in their entirety. to the wages of sin is death, and that not the rest of the world." in the very nature of things. The in nocent for a time suffer with the guilty, but out of all this wreck and ruin will come the Kingdom of Peace and

KING GEORGE INSPECTS THE ROYAL AIR FORCE



King George recently made a tour of inspection of the Royal air force and reviewed the entire cadet corps. The photograph shows the king returning the salute while the cadets march past.

'ity streets and country highways are will be exalted in the earth." It will ways are strange, although I have nevcome to pass one way or another. God er seen many of them. In fact, I don't will rule in human lives, reign in gov- think God has ever yet had his way to ernments, commonwealths and king- any great extent on this planet. If doms. In business, in society, in com- God had his way there would be no merce, in all relationships of life. He sin, sorrow, pain nor suffering. If God must be exalted in the earth. The sea had his way there would be no strife open to those who honor him, and would be no misunderstandings not closed to all the rest. The attempt to any of the things that uselessly harhave it otherwise is an insult to the ass and annoy. On this planet God is majesty of heaven. The beast of Ber- dealing with free agents whose line of ed in silence? The voice of their pas- lin is guilty, and now he hears the experiments has run mostly in the thunder of God's footfall coming to wrong direction, but their time is about open the seas and to avenge the blood up. of innocent women and children. His taste, but sweet will be the flower.

lars and twenty million lives in the ground. past four years. So, we must see

niversary of that event now falls on house will prepare to make merry. October the 24th, and by that time we may be ready to celebrate in due style. Go to it boys, God's last and best self is with you.

place in the affairs of men and naions. He has been waiting out in the upon the storm long enough. He wants to ride with us in our automobiles and on our railroads, and plant streets, in our stores and in our legislative halls. But many of us have not been willing. He knocked at the door and we said. Who is there? Then we now. Go off and wait till I call you. render of his surrounded and star Slam went the door in God's face. The battalion in the Argonne forest reason we would not let him in was because we knew there was something in mans "good advice," we were not ready for that, but we went back to the door and said: Don't go too far, Lord, I might want you if I should see a cyclone coming or get sick to die, then I would say, run here with Lord. I would say, run here was a wear out of him in the seven years he was here, and I've seen quick Lord. So you just wait out there somewhere. And God has been waiting while the whole creation groans in pain 'til now. But I see God standing at that door again. He is taking off flying out at the windows. It will soon be ready for him to come in.

ces of God." I really do not think God's leaves over-seas.

FAMOUS HINDENBURG LINE.

I have seen a good deal of the ways purposes are ripening fast, unfolding of men. Some of them are very ome homes is muffled in silence, only every hour, the bud may have a bitter strange. I think we sometimes get men's ways and God's ways mixed up. We are nearing the close of the We ought to be more careful about eign of sin and other havoc caused by that. Men's ways are very strange, that strange woman, "Miss Ed. U. Ca- but that is no wonder. Were you ever She will soon be uncrowned. lost in the woods on a starless night? Just think of Germany dictating the You acted very strangely. Every world's educational policy, writing its stream you came to was running the philosophy and threading its theology wrong way. You had crossed it a hunwith scepticism and infidelity for the dred times, but it seemed you had nevwith scepticism and infidelity for the dred times, but it seemed you had neval ain and the fortifications around along one of those winding paths past thirty years! No wonder we are seen it before. It was no fault of the Laon. in trouble. But we will have no more stream. You were lost Following of such trash. Many have been saying your own torch you thought you were t makes no difference what man be- going straight, when lo and behold, ieves, so he is honest in it, but we you circled round to the same place ent solitude and closed doors, comes have found out better. The difference where you had recruited it before. the answer: "Be still and know that I has amounted to a hundred billion dol- The coals were lying there on the You often wonder why a man acts

what men are taught, what they be- so strangely. Why will he curse, get lieve and what they practice, because drunk, abuse his wife and break the no man liveth to himself, dieth to him- heart of his mother. He is lost. Some self or goes to hell to himself either. one must find him, or by some means We had come near to letting God's he must come to his senses. Then Son die in vain, but now since our things will appear as they really are Fere the Alberich line. This would the reptile deader still. The big diaed, "I would not be alive today." He day, his word and his church. They sons are giving their lives for the and all the streams of life will flow in same cause, we will see to it that the right direction. And not only the not, just as they pleased, but today neither sacrifice is in vain. We will dividual, but this whole world that they find that they cannot. There furnish the money and everything else like been lost so long and is still wan-

stands the church just where it was, needed for complete victory. If the dering around in the woods of selfishmoney don't come one way, it will ness, irreverence and desecration; folcome another, and sooner or later, ev- lowing its own torchlight and circling O people of this world, shall we re-

spond to the call of God now, or shall we wait for something else? If this country is back of you and God him- war closes without bringing the world to its senses, then as I said months But listen again. Here is another ago, something else will do it. The ote in the answer: God's time to be time is at hand. The man of sin, like exalted in the earth among the heath- the Beast of Berlin, has shook his fist en is at hand. He must soon have his in God's face a plenty. As a world, we have never seriously considered the carrying out of God's plan concerning weather long enough. He has had to it. We must repent of our sin or perplant his footsteps in the sea and ride ish by it. But if we will hurry and respond to God's call, then he will be exalted among the heathen and in the whole earth, and the wilderness and his footsteps in our homes, on our the desert place shall rejoice and blos-

Just Good Advice.-When Major Charles Whittlesley, commander of the opened the door a little to see. Then new famous "Lost Battalion," answerwe said to God: You can't come in ed the German demand for the suran invitation to "Go to hell," not swearing, but only giving the Gerthere that would have to go out, and livan, the proud landlady of a New

him look for a collar button at that But you wouldn't call his remark to you? That is just what I would call very good advice

According to Mrs. Sullivan, Major Whittlesley was "as quiet as a mouse" and "not at all like a fighter." He is thirty-five, and was recently gradu ated from Williams College and the People often remark about "the Harvard Law school. He trained at l'lattsburg and was commissioned as a captain, later receiving his major's

Comprehensive Description of Suppos ed Impregnable Positions.

The celebrated Hindenburg line o Siggfried line., barring the Allies' road to Berlin, has been compared by the for official business, the order reads. German leaders to the great wall of China. Until the British broke it in the spring of 1917 they believed it impregnable to assault as was once the 'hinese wall and regarded it as the eighth wonder of the world,

The Hindenburg line as generally defined is about 60 miles long running in a general north-south direction across the Picardy Plains in France, Its northern extremity was guarded by the heavily fortified bastlon of Vimy Ridge and by the mining city of Lens school who knows the game in all its whose underground corridors and chambers have long barred the British. The southern end of the Hindenburg line, proper is in the vicinity of La Fere or Laon. That end is pro-I tected in part by the forest of St. Gob-

Between Vimy Ridge on the north the German army. Some war correspondents describe

from Vimy Ridge to La Fere.

line might be turned the Germans esery man roosting under our vine and back time and again to the same dead tablished a "switch" line connecting twelve rattles and a button and carthe swimmers had been similarly pro- who cannot go to church today, even figtree, will bear his part. I see by the coals of disappointment; even this with the Hindenburg line at Queant ried them back to camp. Sergeant morning paper that Germany has at whole world must come to its senses and running north about 25 miles to Parker has the photographs and the have escaped. This theory is support- me of Christ's saying: "But from every last discovered America, on the same by listening to the call of God and say- Drocourt. They called this switch the rattles and button of the big snake

the British armies and both are nov in possession of the British armies Long ago the Germans lost Vimy Ridge and have failed to retake it.

The Hindenburg line is not a trench out a system of field fortifications In places it is said to be ten miles deep, consisting not only of the trench system but of multiple lines of barbed wire entanglements, concrete positions for artillery deep dugouts ble of housing a battalion of troops and, in fact, every device the Germans have been able to assemble to block the way to Germany. Near Bellicourt was a formidable

underground fortification known as the Tunnel Trench," which the Germans believed to be imprgenable. This tunnel onnecting the trenches was over support trenches. The British cap ured it in November, 1917.

Below Graincourt the British troops denburg line. They were elaborately fitted up as battalion headquarters concrete trenches. In front of Cambrai, the villages, behind the line had beneath them great bers which it would be a slander to call dugouts. They are more like hotels fitted with electricity, water, sewers drying rooms and kitchens. They were shell proof and bomb proof. The trenches there were built along the runs north and south near Havrincourt.

Important German strongholds pro tect the southern section of the line near La Fere. The forest of St. Gobain presents an almost insuperabl

Leon, lying within the "Big Corner where the line turns eastward along the Chemin des Dames, is regarde system. Hundreds of German batteres were installed in the screened ravines around that city and in the for-

Southwest of Laon the town wa behind whose crest are hung under ground ravines and shelters some big enough to hold a whole regiment The forest of Laon was crammed with vast store of munitions and materals. Divisions of troops could concentrate in it unseen. Recently the Germans discovery

that the hig dugouts along the Hindenburg line were nothing but death An order by the German livisional commander forbade the German troops to occupy dugouts which descend more than eight step

Rehind the Hindenburg line the Germans are credited with three other nes of defenses.

-J. H. Godfrey, a member of the staff of the Anderson Daily Mail, and mayor of Anderson, died last Thurs-

NEWS FROM CAMP SEVIER

Activities.

STORIES FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST

for Nearly Thirty Years-Bunch of Non-Coms Kill Big Rattler-Quarantine Observed Strictly-Young Twenty-One. ondence of The Yorkville Enquirer

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., Octoer 16.-Camp Sevier medical authoriics are confident that the epidemic of Stanish influenza which has swept he camp for the past ten days is well inder control. Since Sunday the umber of deaths has been on the derease and the great majority of the patients are rapidly responding to treatment. The number of new cases developing is no longer up to the number being discharged from the hospital, proof of the fact that the epidemic is on the wane.

Soldlers must observe gasless Sunday as well as citizens, according to an order issued recently from head quarters of the 20th Division. Men of this command will not use automobiles or motorcycles on Sunday except

There's a soldier at Camp Sevie who has been in the service twentynine years without having a furlough The reason he hasn't had one of surse, is because he has never re quested it. He's in his thirtieth yea as a soldier now, and just the other day he requested a leave of absence Of course he got it. He is Mess Ser geant Michael Egan, and he is now visiting friends in Chattanooga. Ser geant Egan is a soldier of the old phases.

Now comes a snake story out o Camp Sevier. It's a good snake story and like all of them, it is absolutely Top Sergeant Parker and sev eral other non-coms, were strolling when they heard a whir and a buzz and La Fere on the south the line pass- and a few other weird noises and in es west of Cambrai and St. Quentin a moment his majesty, the rattler, so as to protect those two important made his appearance. That particindustrial railway centers which are ular path was all his own for a mo routes for bringing up supplies for ment while the soldier lads made a dive for rocks. Considerable practice in bomb throwing, which they have had, the German line as continuing south- made the matter of hitting a rattler on eastward from La Fere to the Aisne the head an easy one. One fellow got river and Rheims following the line of hold of a piece of pipe and though acthe Chemin des Dames. They call curately aimed stones had alread; that part of the line southeast of La done the work, he of the pipe killed add about 45 miles, making a total mond back was almost six feet in length of more than 100 miles. Gener- length and as large around as the arm has been described as running only not believe their snake story, one of the lads who chanced to have his ko Fearing that the northern end of the dak with him took several pictures of the big fellow, while another cut off his

Th The northern end of the Hinden- party that killed the snake included willed by timbers than were drowned, even that which he hath." Ah, that is tercalation of 11 days in 1752, the an- returning child and all in the Father's burg line and the Wotan line both Sergeants Parker and Moser, Corpohave been broken more than once by rals Raymond Sutton, Keppler and Private Joseph P. Clarke. Twenty-four years in the army and practically all that time in the band service. Such is the record of Sergeant Wallmaker of Camp Sevier And what the sergeant does not know about music-well, it is hardly worth knowing. Sergeant Wallmaker is a veteran of the Spanish-American wa and has served in the United States army posts and stations almost every-

are on exhibition in his quarters

where. He has been a member of sev numerous pill boxes for machine guns eral United States military bands plays almost any kind of reed instrument and has an enviable record for intelligent, efficient and honorable service. Camp Sevier soldiers at some tin in the near future may be wearing straight trousers and still be soldiers.

Announcement comes by way of The nile long and was mined for its whole Bayonet, a weekly newspaper publishlength, lighted with electricity and had ed by soldiers of Camp Lee, Va., that entrances at short intervals. It was all foot soldiers of the United States einforced by concrete pill boxes and army are to be equipped, as soon as the quartermaster's department can make the arrangements, with long trousers instead of breeches. The war departfound their catacombs along the Hin- ment says that the change has been ordered largely at the request of the soldiers in France. It follows the milelectrically lighted and protected with itary fashion of the British army The trousers, which will be narrow, will give more freedom to move. In addition to this, it is said it requires an expert tailor to make the kind of breeches the soldiers now wear, with the wrapped leggin attachment, while almost any kind of a tailor can make trousers. Therefore, when the manufacture of the trousers begins, it banks of the Canal Du Nord which will be completed very expeditiously. It is not proposed, however, to do away with the canvass puttees. When soldler goes into the trenches, whether he wears breeches or trousers he will also wear puttees.

Mr Phillip W. Russ, supervisor obstacle in attacking this end of the the Jewish Welfare Board, with headmarters in New York, was a visitor at Camp Sevier having come down on his egular trip of inspection. Mr. Russ. expressed himself as being well pleased with the work being carried on at Camp Sevier. From here he went to Asheville, N. C., being driven through the country in order to enjoy the beautiful mountain scenery. Mr. Arthur Grossman of the Camp Sevier rotected by Massif of Menampteuil Jewish Welfare board, accompanied

Capt. Norman C. Smith has recently been assigned to command with the wentieth Division Supply Train at Camp Sevier. Capt. Smith was recently promoted to a captaincy from first lieutenant.

Twenty-six enlisted men have re cently been assigned to the Twentieth Division Supply Train, the men being ransferred to Camp Sevier from Newport News, Va. All of the new men are experienced truck drivers and mechanics and express themselves as being ell pleased with Camp Sevier. A musician with more than a local

reputation is Private David Peikes. who is among the enlisted men now stationed at Camp Sevier. He is a Russian by birth and came to this country when a mere slip of a lad. He has been a student of plano since he was six years of age and now is re-

garded as a top-notcher in his profession. He has appeared in a number of concerts at the Hostess House and other entertainment centers at Camp

TERMS-\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Influenza Epidemic Interferes With Sevier, and is quite a favorite with music lovers. Prior to his entering the military ervice of his country about five months ago. Private Peikes was employed as a demonstrator for the

New York, and has traveled all over the United States for that firm. He is an artist on both plane and organ though his musical genius extends to no other instruments. Already he has Serbian Who Is a Veteran Before contributed much to Camp Sevier social entertainment and he is always ready and anxious to do his bit toward contributing to the amusement and pleasure of the soldier lads in train-

ish influenza may be prevented as much as possible from spreading to towns, cities and communities that are not now invaded by the disease, no leaves of absence will be granted to officers or furloughs to enlisted men of Camp Sevier until further notice. Of course in cases of absolute necessity such furloughs will be allowed: but as a general rule they are to be discontinued until the epidemic has spent itself. This is the substance of an order issued from Headquarters of the 20th Division and distributed various organizations now in

In order to still further check the spread of the flu all canteens throughout the camp have been closed and the various "Y" halls have been temporarily closed. The Hostess House remains open; but men who visit the cafeteria of the popular place must stand five feet apart while awaiting service and must not crowd in any part f the building.

Authorities regard the situation as eing well in hand and it is confidentbelieved that the worst is over. though every precaution is and will continue to be taken to guard against

its spread. Growing in popular favor with Camp Sevier soldiers who regard it as a great convenience, is the daily radioews service bulletin being put out by the 220th Field Signal Battalion. The bulletins containing the latest war news and the big news of the country are posted daily in public places throughout the camp and many fellows come around to see what is going on outside Camp Sevier

A veteran of one war at 141 years of age and now a soldier in another country and in another war with a fond hope that he will have a chance to see active service, such is the record of Private Milan Pakiz, who is now in training at Camp Sevier. A most interesting character is this soldfer who has only recently passed his twenty-first birth day and who despite hat fact has already had a t... checkered career and varied expenthe average man forty. Private Pakiz is a member of ompany C. 89th Infantry.

A native of Servia, when a lad little ore than fourteen years of age, he fought with the army of his native land in the Balkan war and he is the veteran of many a battle and many a hard fought campaign. With his father he and having been in the game of war since childhood and entertaining a desire to become a full fledged citizen of his adopted country, he could think of no way to show his patriotism better than by enlisting in the army against his natural enemies the Germans and Bulgars and Turks.

He knows well the enemy and it is his hope that he will yet have a chance to see active service over there. Thanks to his former training in Europe and that which he has received nce coming into the service of the United States, he is an excellent soldier and he continues to work hard daily in order to still further prepare himself.

The young Servian possesses a good ducation. He speaks ten languages well in addition to English, and he is well versed not only in the history of Europe but of the world. His faher is at present Servian consul at Minneapolis, Minn.

Jas. D. Grist.

Welsh Patriotism,-Chaplin David lughes, of the Welsh Fusiliers, told n audience at a Liberty Loan rally held recently in a town near New York of a remarkable instance of patriotism that occurred in his home town in

"I was present there," he said, "at just such a meeting as this. It was soon after the last British war loan had been floated. My town had filled its quota, corresponding to about \$900,000. The people were gathered at the public square listening to the usual patriotic speeches. "Presently some one started to kin-

dle a fire. A speaker got up and before long he had his listeners spellbound over the issue of the war and what England and the British had done. 'My friends,' he said, 'we here n this town have done our bit. We have done more-we have sent 75 per cent of out man population to the front. We have done more than that -45per cent of them will never come back. But that is not all we can do. There is something yet I want to ask you to do tonight. We here in this town have raised our quota for the loan. We have lent our money to the Government. Now let us give it to the government-like this." "With that he pulled out of his

pocket a war bond and threw it into the fire. And every man, woman and child present stepped forward and threw their bonds also into the flames.' -Wall Street Journal.

One of the most significant points in Germany's recent reply to President Wilson is that it is the first important German diplomatic communication since the German empire was proclaimed at Versailles in 1871 which has not spoken in the name of the imperial German government. "The German government" is an absolutely new phrase, and the omission of the word 'imperial" is unprecedented. Whether that means catering to President Wilson's views or whether it means a change in Germany remains to be seen.

— There were thirty-one deaths from influenza at Camp Jackson during Saturday and Sunday. Eight of the victims were South Carolinians

lied governments.

in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France, German armies are pursuing a course of wanbeen regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped not only or speak the same language of agreeof all they contain, but often of their ment of all they contain, but often of their "First—The impartial justice meted very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be exbetween those to whom we wish to be pected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoilaued which they justly look upon with

government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the

nation to alter it. The president's hand, and the food administrator has well considered a fine words just quoted naturally constitute given him the choice of paying a fine God will be exalted among the heath-a condition precedent to peace, if doing without any more sugar. He peace is to come by the action of the had chosen the latter alternative.

But listen. I hear another note: "I

FRITZ DUCKS AND TOMMY LAUGHS



"Boom!" A high explosive shell bursts in the near vicinity. The two German prisoners drop their wounded comrade and duck to escape the flying pleases of shrapnel. Temmy thinks it's a good joke on the Huns, while he